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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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ENVY.

WILLIE VISITING IN THE COUNTRY.

I wish 'at I could live out here
Where there are hills to climb,
And where a boy can slide down like
A flash, in winter time;
Where they are drifts to tumble in
And ponds to skate upon—
I wish my Cousin John was me
And I was Cousin John!

I'd like to have a colt to ride
And lambs 'n' things to pet,
With apples in the cellar, and
Drink milk that's steamin' yet;
I'd like to live where I could whoop
Around with all my might
And never have to be afraid
A cop would come in sight.

It's jolly sitting in the sled
When uncle drives to town,
And lets the horses walk up hill
And makes them gallop down!
It's jolly getting out behind,
Sometimes, and hanging on—
I wish my Cousin John was me
And I was Cousin John!

JOHNNY VISITING IN THE CITY.

I wished 'at I lived here, where things
Are all set at the door,
And where you see so many sights
You never saw before;
I'd like to ride in nice, warm cars
That whiz along the street,
Instead of in a bobsled, where
You nearly freeze your feet.

They never have no wood to chop,
Nor cows nor sheep to tend;
They never have to carry slop
To where the pigs are penned;
They never carry water from
A well that's far away,
Nor every night and morning feed
The stock a ton of hay.

They never have no cows to milk,
Nor other chores to do,
And every time they turn around
They look at something new;
There's always lots that's going on,
The streets are never still—
I wish that Cousin Will was me,
And I was Cousin Will!

East-Side Thompson's Petition.

A STORY OF THE ALKALI PLAINS.

BY MARGUERITE STABLER.

It was not a pretty story, but it was mine. It was fraught with that primitive ruggedness one gets an impression of along with cutting prairie winds, bucking broncos, the crack of a revolver, the whiz of a bullet.

The fellow's name was Thompson, and he could hand e a bunch of steers with the best of them, b t there was an air of metro olitanism about him that assorted ill with his surroundings. And although he went rougher than any man of them he had never been able to live down his nickname of "East-Side" Thompson. Under the influence of rolling prairies, the boundless sweep of cloud and sky, an intimacy with the elements and reliance upon nothing but his own wit and courage, a man grows to be a strong, sagacious, vital creature, so different from our circumscribed ideas of a man that, for want of a better term, we call him a "cow-puncher."

The Three-X outfit of cow-punchers had been on the trail more than a month, and, ac ording to all precedent and reason, the rains should have set in weeks before, but they had not. The grass that had sprung up with the first early showers had scarc l and died before the ne t rain came to keep it alive. The sha low, sluggish li tle streams of brackish water that crawled along the bottom of their be ls, which the year before had been swollen beyond their banks, finally gave out utterly. In every direction the white alkali plains glistened away to the meeting line of the sky in an attitude of isolation. The oldest inhabitant in all the country could not recall a winter that equaled this in dryness.

Howbert, Nevada was then a new state, and the population migratory. Wilson, the boss of the outfit, had hoped to get out of the sagebrush country and strike the California line somewhere above Bodie by the end of the first month out, but there was no rain, no water, and the plains lay in open cracks. Day afte day the sun arose, smiled down upon the parched little bunch of men and cattle 14 long hours as he sailed across a cloudless sky, serenely unconscious of the maledictions hurled against him, while the bare, burning prairie stared back in unblinking defiance. There were gorgeous sunsets every evening—moments when the great fiery ball seemed almost to stand still to give a long backward glance before dropping out of sight, and with a Midas touch turn all the world to molten gold. But to the played out cow-puncher sunset means nothing but bedtime—bedtime after a hard, parched, hopeless day. There were clear, chaste moonlight nights of wondrous radiance, too, but the moon was seen only in the early morning, when they rose to another day, more hard, more parched, more hopeless. The cattle—mere anatomical charts by this time—went staggering about in crazy circles, too weak to need watching, the three Xs on their flanks reduced to half the original size by the shriveling of the hide, or fell heavily to the earth to rise again, after many seasons of sun and shower, as prairie flowers and salt grass. Their bellowing was reduced to a moan almost human in its misery, for the one voice common to all created things, animal or human, is the voice of suffering.

The Missourian, a great, hulking young fellow, was first of the men to show signs of weakening. That is the most terrible moment in all like experiences, when the men who have held on grimly and endured together see one of their number losing his grip. This had been an ill-assorted outfit when they started out with the cattle across the plains, but standing together, shoulder to shoulder, defying death against fearful odds knits a man deeply into the life of his fellow. Among these men there was no spoken sympathy, no overt act of kindness, but in their very sullenness was that grimmest of all sacrifices, each man enduring in stoic silence in order that he might not intrude his own sufferings upon his already overcrowded neighbor. The clinching of the lips to suppress a groan when one is thirst-maddened may require more heroism than facing a cannon with flags flying and drums beating, inasmuch as "he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

At last one day the Missourian gave out utterly. He was not of the cowboy build in the first place, but his splendid horsemanship and enthusiasm had induced Wilson, the boss, or "Yankee Bill," as he was called, to take him on. In his delirium he lay and cried for water, day and night. He blubbered and begged for water, and called upon the names of those he had known in his childhood. Every man went about his own business, which was largely the formulating of fervent and eloquent oaths anent the heat, the drought and the delay, and apparently no one heard his cries. Water was the one thing he wanted, and the one thing they could not get, so, after they had put his boots under his head to make him comfortable, they let him alone. Under ordinary circumstances a Missourian more or less was of no great consequence to "Yankee Bill," but this break in the ranks shattered the last vestige of hope. Whatever may have been done after that in the effort to keep up their spirits was mere bravado, for each man foresaw the end.

The Missourian had been a quiet sort in the camp, and no one had ever heard him talk much, but now he talked incessantly in the soft, thick drawl of the south. And always of home scenes, of the memories of boyhood that whetted the edge of their torture till it was beyond all endurance. Now he was fishing along some stream; now he was in school struggling with some problem he could never solve beyond "carry seven." Always coherent enough to call up memories in their own minds of a youth, misspent for the most part. They could not move farther away because they were camped under the only shade in sight. They thought of dragging him off beyond ear-shot, but while every one would have been glad to have done it, no man could do it himself. Their horny hands had grown gentle in their ministering touches.

Escape was long since out of the question, for the horses were worse off than the men; not one of them could carry a saddle, much less a rider. Each man had saved a last charge in his revolver, knowing that that perhaps would be their only deliverance from a death too horrible to name. All but "East-Side," who, when a decision had to be made between himself and his horse, had led her out behind a little acclivity and put his last charge through her game little heart. Now he must make his exit in some other way, if he would let his disembodied spirit pass on unincumbered by a sunparched frame. The knife he carried in his boot was a miserable hack of a thing, fit only for shaving tobacco or chunking bacon. He felt a momentary regret as he ran his fingers along its jagged edges that a man with his record should be obliged to make his end with so mean a weapon. The big Swede in a moment of madness had raised his pistol as if it had been a jug, saying: "Wal, boys, here's to a wetter country." But he had not shot. The cold iron seemed to cool the rashness of his brain, and the mirage of hope lured them on a day farther.

After the second day the Missourian's talk began to grow less, his raving subsided in a weak, incoherent babbling; at last it ceased altogether, and he lay staring wide-eyed into the relentless sky. As they had done everything else, they did this silently, stoically. A shallow bed was scooped out and the canvas taken off the wagon for a winding sheet. When the broken circle closed in around the open grave, the boss cleared his throat and said: "Boys, before we go any farther, some one must make a prayer, sabe?"

They sabed, but although every man's soul might be consumed with a voiceless cry to some power above himself for the repose of the departed soul and release from a like fate, they were all dumb when confronted by the thought of taking the name of God reverently. Instinctively they turned to "East-Side."

"It's your lead, 'East-Side,'" they said. And "East-Side," groping blindly backward toward the memories of his youth, tried to recall something of religious import. Slowly through his desiccated brain percolated a line from a church hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," but although the thought was pleasant in this burning desert, the words were not to the point—besides, that was all he knew of it. He shook his head sorrowfully. "In the beginning," he thought he had struck the right lead there—"in the beginning, God created——" But again he was stuck and could go no further.

"Lead up, 'East-Side!'" they urged. Then the light broke. The backward groping had brought him down to the days of his childhood, to the words his grandfather had been wont to say, as with bowed heads, the family, to the third and fourth generation, was gathered around his table on Thanksgiving day. So, under the burning sun, whose only shadow was cast by the flocks of carrion birds that circled above the remnant of the outfit, they stood over the grave of their dead companion, waiting for a like fate, or death by their own hands, to be torn by coyotes perhaps before the breath was out of their bodies, the six gaunt men with bowed, uncovered heads, while "East-Side" pronounced in solemn tones:

"Oh, Lord, for what we are about to receive make us devoutly thankful. Amen."

A prayer was a prayer to "East-Side." Anything that began with "Lord" in reverent terms and ended with "amen" was a prayer. His grandfather had been a godly man, and he had said it, therefore it was appropriate on this occasion. The effect was the same upon the others, for the words smacked of the phraseology of the wandering exhorters they had heard.

After the passing of the Missourian there was even less to do; the men were more taciturn with each other, but there was noticeably less profanity among them, possibly because they harbored their strength more jealously and the exertion was unnecessary, or because their mouths were too dry to articulate many words. It was now six weeks since they had set out across the "sink," expecting to get the cattle off their hands and have a little "time" in the city before starting back to the camp, but the wild-eyed, sorry-looking things seemed unpromising enough now even for a glue factory.

As "East-Side" lay on the ground looking up through the holes in his hat—they stood upright and walked no more than was absolutely necessary, for that required an expenditure of strength—lazily watching the flocks of birds that swooped and poised in the air above him, he discovered, or thought he did, that they cast a shadow against the sky—a tiny gray shadow that he watched for the utter lack of anything else to watch. When the birds flew lower, the shadow seemed to grow larger, but when finally they flew away there was still the shadow, larger and darker. With a wild whoop he sprang to his feet, forgetting the value of harboring his strength as he grasped the import of that shadow. It was a cloud! Every man sprang up at that tiny speck and went to work with white face and unsteady hands. The speck grew larger, and the men worked harder; every hole or trough that led to the basin was cleared for action so that not one precious drop might be lost. Their words were few but kindly as they scraped away, with one eye on the ground and the other on the cloud slowly but unmistakably growing larger and coming their way.

During the night those sun-scorched dreamers dreamed of moist winds, and rain clouds fo egathering over the moon, then of raindrops pattering gently until they made a soaking downpour. But they had often dreamed that—dreamed it when their parched tongues hung out of their mouths and cracked for dryness. By this time they had grown wary; even in their sleep they were on their guard and not to be beguiled into believing.

When at last in the early morning the rain did come, with the first pattering drops every man forgot everything in the world but the all-consuming passion to slake his burning thirst; until their hats had caught enough to drain, they sucked their shirt sleeves. Then, because his own need for that last charge was no longer imperative, the outfit boss drew a bead on the likeliest animal in the herd, and they feasted royally, joyously, uproariously on steak and wate . And in the exuberance of their glee no one noticed that for convenience they had chosen the mound that covered the Missourian for their table.

After the feast every man lay down in his trench, which was now filled with water, and soaked, soaked through to the marrow, rousing himself only to drain his hat, then falling back and soaking more. And when, after 24 hours of soaking they got up out of their trenches, each water-logged man was a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer.—San Francisco Argonaut.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The largest leaves in the world are said to be those of the Inaj palm, which grows on the banks of the Amazon. They reach a length of from 30 to 50 feet, and are 10 to 12 feet in breadth.

A St. Petersburg paper has the following interesting item concerning rations in the British army. "The English have plenty of food for their soldiers, but, like the Malays, they feed their men on tiger's flesh to make them more courageous and blood thirsty."

The small, hard shell known as the cowrie is still used in parts of India and Africa in place of coin. Whales' teeth are used by the Fijians, red feathers by some of the South Sea Islanders, and salt in parts of Abyssinnia. In parts of India takes of tea and in China pieces of silk pass as currency. Oxen still form the circulating medium among many of the Zulus and Kaffirs.

According to Dr. Robert Munro the ancient dwellers in Scotland used thus to safeguard themselves against benevolent assimilation: After rearing a fortress of rough stone blocks, they build huge brush fires along the outside of the walls, which partially melted the surface into a crude glassy substance and filled all the chinks, making the whole very annoying to the assimilators when they tried to climb the smooth surface.

In London just at present the faddists and the curio collectors are vying with one another for the possession of the skeletons of Dervishes that have been brought back from the bloody plains before Omdurman. Some 150 to 200 Dervish skeletons are on the London market, and experts in bones declare that their superiority over the average skeletons of commerce will cause no little stir in anatomical circles. One of the principal dealers in London states that these fine, athletic Dervishes make the finest skeletons ever put on the bone market.

Since Will Stumph was so nearly electrocuted last summer by coming in contact with a live wire his system has become a virtual barometer, subject to the slightest atmospherical disturbance, according to the Punxsutawney (Penn.) Spirit. Meteorological variations are indicated by a change in color of the myriad scars on the surface of his anatomy, which are the result of the wounds inflicted by the wire. Rainy weather or snow is indicated by redness and a slight itching pain in the scars. Clear weather is indicated by the absence of these. These manifestations begin to be noticed 24 to 30 thirty hours ahead of the occurrence, and are always accompanied by nervousness and slight attacks of nausea, which are increasing perceptibly in violence. Although quite annoying to Mr. Stumph, he does not suffer much and is curious to know what will be the outcome.

A Solution.

He—I wonder why it is that married women are so much more interesting than single ones?

She—Probably because they have learned how to conceal their opinion of men.

THEY MISS THE POINT.

A FREE TRADE ARGUMENT THAT IS WITHOUT FORCE.

Enormous Profits and Low Prices in the Iron and Steel Industries Serve to Sustain The Contention as to the Value of the Protective Policy.

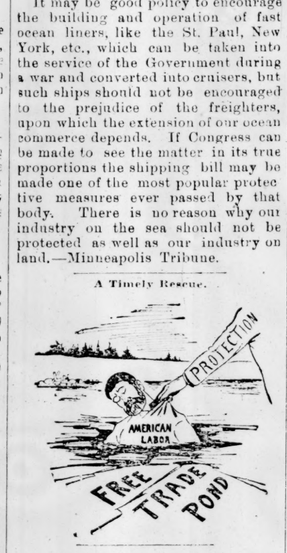
The free traders are seizing upon the opportunity afforded by the bringing of suit by Mr. Frick against the Carnegie Company and by the statements made by him in respect to the enormous profits made by the company, to reiterate their old claim that the protection of American industries is a robbery of the American people in behalf of American manufacturers. Just how they would figure it ont to show that with the same degree of activity in the trade and with the same rate of wages the prices of iron and steel products would have been lower or the profits of the steel companies less during the last two years, if there had been no tariff on iron or steel, does not appear. American manufacturers have exported great quantities of iron and steel products since the enactment of the Dingley law. In foreign countries they have no advantages, either from a tariff or otherwise, over any foreign manufacturer of iron and steel. Yet it has been the American manufacturers who have, in large measure, controlled the foreign markets, who have secured large orders in face of their foreign competitors. If, as has been the case, American manufacturers have, in open competition with all the world, secured the lion's share of the orders for iron and steel products in other countries, what possible shadow of a reason is there for the assertion that the tariff has enabled them unduly to inflate prices? If foreign manufacturers could not offer lower prices or greater inducements to foreign buyers, what reason is there to suppose that they would have done so in the case of American buyers?

The truth of the matter is that the prosperity of this country under our restored system of protection has been so great that our iron and steel plants have been hard put to it to fill orders. They have been crowded with work to their utmost capacities. In such a state of affairs, it is inevitable that profits should be large. The tariff has been connected with these enormous profits in these respects only—viz., that it is the protective tariff which has given to us an iron and steel industry, and that it is the protective tariff, as embodied in the Dingley law, which has given to the country such wonderful prosperity that our iron and steel mills have been overcrowded with work. For it is American prosperity which is responsible for the large profits. It is the American demand which keeps the mills running. Foreign orders are not extensive enough to keep our mills running though they do help to run up the profits.

Portection on Land and Sea.

It may be good policy to encourage the building and operation of fast ocean liners, like the St. Paul, New York, etc., which can be taken into the service of the Government during a war and converted into cruisers, but such ships should not be encouraged to the prejudice of the freighters, upon which the extension of our ocean commerce depends. If Congress can be made to see the matter in its true proportions the shipping bill may be made one of the most popular protective measures ever passed by that body. There is no reason why our industry on the sea should not be protected as well as our industry on land.—Minneapolis Tribune.

A Timely Rescue.



Reasons For Confidence.

It has grown to be almost proverbial that a Presidential year is a bad year for business. In fact this has often been presented as a reason for lengthening the Presidential term. The year 1900, however, bids fair to discount the proverbial claims. Wherever statistics are gathered together the fact appears that the year 1900 has started out with better business than did 1898 or 1899, wonderful as was the showing made by each of those years. Every sign points to a bigger volume of business for the country than ever before. Business men feel reasonably sure that the country will not consent to go back to the starvation days of Democratic tariff reform; they feel reasonably sure of the continuance of our present policy of giving protection to American industries. Therefore they have the confidence to go ahead. With protection as the established policy of the country, with no possible danger of its downfall, Presidential years, as well as all other years, will be years of national prosperity.

Have Changed Parties.

"A party is like a suit of clothes, worn for man's protection, and when the party is worn out and ceases to protect him he ought to throw the party away and get a new party," said Colonel Bryan in his Minneapolis speech. As the Democratic party is worn out and ceases to protect, a great many former members, most of them prominent in its councils, have taken the advice of the Colonel and candidate and got a new party, the Republican, which has given evidence of its ability to protect their interests.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

Is a Change Needed?

It will be difficult this year to convince the voters that there is urgent need of a change when all of them have employment at good wages, and the people are contented and happy. A blind man ought to be able to see that.—Cleaveland Leader.

JUGGLING WITH FIGURES.

Expedients Resorted to by the Howling Dervishes of Free Trade.

The circumstance that Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, with an area of 1000 square miles, has a population of 150,000 inhabitants, has twenty-six national banks, with a capital stock of $3,650,000, and a note circulation of $1,087,430, while the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas average only nineteen banks each, with $2,208,571 of capital and $396,171 of notes, is cited to show the iniquity of the tariff as a means of impoverishment for the South.

Of course those who have watched closely the progress of the country since the Civil War will not be misled by such clap-trap, which impresses only the unthinking. As has been demonstrated again and again, no other section of the country has made such gain during the past decade as the South. That the transition from the old order to the new, from slavery to free labor, should have been accompanied by unfavorable factors was inevitable. But this transition also became the logical precursor of the change from agriculture to industrialism which is now going on. The cotton-mill development in different Southern States, and the establishment of iron works in Alabama have been favored, if not entirely conditioned, by the tariff. How, then, can a system of customs dues be regarded as a discrimination against any particular section?

Protection sentiment is cropping out in all the Southern States which have been benefited by the erection of factories and smelting works. Evidently the people there have abandoned the view that tariffs are baneful and redound solely to the advantage of the North. But the cry against tariffs as a means of raising the price of necessities to the poor is too catchy to be abandoned by the howling dervishes of free trade.—Baltimore Herald.

It Was Death to the Frogs.

Among the recipes for Democratic success in the campaign of 1900 prescribed by the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, whose lightning rod will be kept in an exposed position as long as there is a possible chance of anything coming his way, are the following:

"Second. Taxation for the payment of the legitimate expenses and liabilities of the Government, and not for gratuities.

"Third. The repeal of laws lending the taxing power to monopolies, giving them special privileges to the exclusion of the many.

"Fourth. Enactment of equitable tariff laws."

In 1894 these three recipes were tried, the Democratic party being then in control of the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government. With what result, the people of the United States perfectly remember. Judge Van Wyck wants to have them tried again. But once is enough. Democratic "monkeying with the tariff" proved to be very dismal diversion to those who suffered from its consequences. It was the old story over again of the boys and the frogs—very diverting to the boys, but death to the frogs. The country has had its fill of this sort of sport, and will be in no hurry to intrust to the Bryans and the Van Wycks the responsibility of the "enactment of equitable tariff laws."

What Would Satisfy Them?

The Populist opposition to Secretary Gage arises from dissatisfaction because he did not, by refraining from giving any aid, allow the adverse conditions in the money market to result in a wider panic. The Populists are hard pushed for calamities with which to point their arguments.—Providence Journal.

Nothing less than a panic that will rob two million bread-winners of their jobs and compel one million half starved wage earners to tramp on the streets in vain for work will ever half satisfy the fifty-cent dollar Populists and Bryancrats.

For All or For None.

These attacks on the part of the opponents of protection are not to be ignored, for there is an element of sound reason in them. If any break occur in the protective system by means of reciprocity, then there will be danger of the whole system giving way. There should be protection for all or protection for none.—San Francisco Call.

Don't Want It Smashed.

A United States Senator has sent us a request to petition him to smash the tariff. We don't want the tariff smashed. The tariff is all right. It's the biggest industry builder and prosperity producer on the western continent. There are not enough industries in Sheffield yet.—Sheffield (Ala.) Reaper.

WORLD'S COTTON FACTORY.

No Reason Why the South Should Not Lead the Market.

The extension of the cotton-mill industry in the south is a conspicuous phenomenon of the time. Five counties in the Carolinas have for several years past spun and woven more cotton than is produced within their borders. Rome, Ga., has hitherto been the shipping point for the cotton grown in 20 counties round about. This year Rome has shipped not one bale, because her manufactories have used it all in the making of cotton cloths. This means that instead of selling cotton at from 5 to 8 cents a pound the south is selling it, as a manufactured product, at from 18 to 50 cents a pound. This is a development upon natural lines. The south that produces the cotton will ultimately manufacture it. It has cheap waterpower, cheap labor, and the adjacency of the cotton fields to stimulate its industry. And under modern conditions of travel and investment there is absolutely no reason why the south should not take to itself the stupendous profits of cotton manufacture, hitherto absorbed by New England and the English mills. Without doubt New England capital will share in the profits of the revolution by investing itself in the south. That is one of the privileges granted by our constitutional system of absolute free trade between the states.—New York World.

GOLD BILL IS PASSED.

Adopted by the House by a Vote of 166 to 120.

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY GAGE.

Nine Democrats Voted With the Republicans—Otherwise a Strict Party Vote—The Secretary of the Treasury Explains the Changes Made by the Provisions of the New Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The last legislative step in the enactment of the financial bill was taken by the House of Representatives when the conference report on the bill was adopted by a vote of 166 yeas to 120 nays, present and not voting, 10. The Senate had already adopted the conference report, so it remained for President McKinley to affix his signature to the measure to make it a law.

Nine Democrats voted with the Republicans, namely: Clayton, Driggs, Fitzgerald, Underhill, Levy, Sandler—all of New York; Denny, Maryland; McAleer, Pennsylvania, and Thayer, Massachusetts. In other respects the vote was on party lines.

Secretary Gage made the following statement in explanation of the provisions of the Financial bill:

The bill transfers from the general fund of the Treasury's cash $150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion to redemption fund, that gold to be used for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes. That fund is henceforth absolutely cut out of and separated from the cash balance in the Treasury, and the available cash balance will hereafter show a reduction of $150,000,000 from the figures that have heretofore prevailed.

If redemptions go on so that the gold in this reserve fund is reduced below $100,000,000 and a Secretary is unable to build it up to the $150,000,000 mark, he is given power to sell bonds, and it is made his duty to replenish the gold to the $150,000,000 mark by such means.

"The 'endless chain' is broken by a provision which prohibits the use of notes so redeemed to meet deficiencies in the current revenues. The act provides for the ultimate retirement of all the Treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion under the Sherman Act. As fast as that bullion is coined into silver dollars, Treasury notes are to be retired and replaced with an equal amount of silver certificates.

"One clause of the bill which the public will greatly appreciate is the right that it gives to the Secretary to coin any of the 1890 bullion into subsidiary silver coins up to a limit of $100,000,000. There has for years been a scarcity of subsidiary silver during periods of active retail trade, but this provision will give the Treasury ample opportunity to supply all the subsidiary silver that is needed.

"Another provision that the public will greatly appreciate is the authority given to the Secretary to recoin worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver now in the Treasury or hereafter received.

"A distinct feature of the bill is in reference to refunding $839,000,000 bonds into new 2 per cent. bonds. These new 2 per cent. bonds will not be offered for sale but will only be issued in exchange for an equal amount, face value, of old bonds.

"The holders of old bonds will receive a premium in cash to compensate them in a measure for the sacrifice of interest which they make. That cash premium will be computed on a basis of the present worth of the old bonds at 2½ per cent. and will be on April 1, the date that the new 2 per cent. bonds will bear, $105.6451 for the 3's, $111.6765 for the 4's, and $110.0751 for each $100 of the 5's.

"This exchange will save the Government, after deducting the premium paid, nearly $23,000,000, if all the holders of the old bonds exchange them for the new ones."

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

State Ticket Headed by William Gregory of North Kingston.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (Special).—The Republican State Convention, held in this city was the largest political gathering of the sort ever held in this State. In addition to the 350 delegates representing every city and town in Rhode Island, the galleries were crowded with spectators and the platform with prominent men of the party.

The convention was called to order by General Hunter C. White, chairman of the State Committee, who, for the committee, named Hon. George H. Utter, of Westerly, as Chairman.

The following nominations were made by acclamation: For Governor—Hon. William Gregory, of North Kingston; Lieutenant-Governor—Charles Bean Kimball, of Providence; Attorney-General—Willard B. Tanner, of Providence; Secretary of State—Charles P. Bennett, of Providence; General Treasurer—Walter A. Read, of Gloucester.

The following delegates-at-large to the National Republican Convention were elected: General Charles R. Brayton, of Providence; Frank E. Carpenter, of Providence; Lucius B. Darling, of Pawtucket, and Charles H. Child, of Providence.

CONVICTS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Two Fatal Battles in South Carolina—Guard and a Convict Killed.

COLUMBIA, S. C. (Special). — Convicts working on a State farm near Columbia and others on the Laurens County chain gang broke from their guards a few days ago. In the first case Guard Harlin was disarmed, but the convicts could not work his rifle. Five attacked him with rakes. He drew his pistol, shot one dead, wounded a second and two surrendered. One escaped. The guard was badly injured.

In Laurens Jack Coleman broke a guard's head with a stone, killing him, seized his rifle and ran. He was pursued with dogs. On being taken a sharp fight ensued. John D. Mills, a deputy sheriff, was shot down. Coleman did not surrender until he had several bullets in his body.

Lieutenant Weber Takes His Life.

Major-General Otis has reported to the War Department at Washington that Second Lieutenant Louis P. Weber, of the Forty-second volunteer infantry committed suicide in Manila while mentally deranged.

To Be Pay Inspector of the Navy.

President McKinley has sent the following nomination to the Senate: Paymaster Josiah B. Stanton to be a Pay Inspector in the Navy.

Trout Fry Killed by Fire.

The fish hatchery on the grounds of the South Side Sportmen's Club at Oakdale, L. I., was burned a few days ago. The fire was caused by workmen who were melting asphalt. The loss is a serious one to the club owing to the destruction of 800,000 trout fry of this year's hatching.

Girl Triplets Christened.

The triplets, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Young, born at Gloucester, Mass., several days ago, have been formally christened. They were named after President McKinley's wife, Admiral Dewey's wife and Miss Helen Gould.

Mobilization of French Army.

The French autumn military manœuvres will be on the largest scale. Immediately the Exhibition ends 200,000 soldiers will be massed in the parts of France nearest to England.

Arbitration Court at The Hague.

The Government has leased a large building in the Prinsengracht at The Hague, Holland, for use as a permanent bureau for the International Court of Arbitration.

Electric Omnibuses in Berlin.

An electric omnibus line has been inaugurated in Berlin, Germany.

THE KENTUCKY CONFLICT

Governor Taylor Pardons Officials Accused of Goebel's Murder.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF BECKHAM.

Kentucky's Republican Secretary of State and the Capital Policeman Forcibly Taken From a Train in Lexington—Beckham Forming a State Militia—Judge Upholds Democratic Contention.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special).—According to a statement made by Governor W. S. Taylor Sunday he has granted a pardon to each of the persons for whom warrants have been issued charging them with being accessories to the assassination of Goebel. In his statement, Governor Taylor charges the Democratic contestants for State offices with conspiracy to obtain control of the Government, declares Goebel was assassinated by some person whose identity is unknown and charges that a conspiracy was formed to fas en "this heinous crime upon all or some of the State officers elected by the people, the purpose being to obscure and cover the political robbery and to terrorize in the Assembly all opposition." He continues:

"In order to carry out this foul conspiracy, they procured an act appropriating $100,000 ostensibly for the purpose of detecting the criminals, and have employed a lawyer, whose course in the criminal proceedings was so odious as to cause a riot, resulting in the destruction of the courthouse and the loss of over forty lives.

"Following this an employe of the Cincinnati Enquirer has made affidavits charging that Hon. Caleb Powers, Secretary of State; his brother John Powers, a captain of a company of State Militia; W. H. Culton, a clerk in the auditor's office; Hon. Charles Finley, former Secretary of State, and Captain John W. Davis, policeman of the State House grounds, conspired, aided and assisted in said assassination.

"For some cause, or without cause, our courts, composed entirely of Democratic Judges, have become so partisan that it is practically, if not absolutely, impossible for any man not of their persuasion to obtain a fair trial. As organized the courts are courts of conviction instead of courts of trial.

"Under this state of affairs, believing that each one of said persons is innocent of any complicity in said crime, and further believing that the enormous reward will secure the conviction of these men, however innocent, I deem it my solemn duty to issue pardons to them, in order that the political conspirators might not be enabled to deprive them of their liberty or their life. The guilty men should be punished, but designing men controlling the court should not be enabled to shed the blood of innocent men, and if it is in my power to prevent it, I pledge myself in the name of God and humanity that it shall not be done."

ARREST OF REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS

Forcibly Taken From a Train While Attempting to Escape.

LEXINGTON, Ky. (Special).—Caleb Powers, Republican Secretary of State, and John Davis, policeman of the State Capitol in Frankfort, were arrested here while attempting to escape to the mountains. They were guarded by a squad of soldiers from Frankfort and were in uniform and carried guns. Both are charged with being accessories to the assassination of William Goebel.

The men had been protected in the State Capitol all day by Governor Taylor's soldiers, but about eight o'clock Saturday evening they were hurried to the Chesapeake and Ohio station as soldiers and took the train for this city. Word of their escape was quickly given in Frankfort, and officials here were asked to arrest them, a reward of $150 being offered for their arrest.

When the train reached this city a local company of militia, which is in possession of the armory here, was drawn up at the station. A squad of police searched the train and found the men after much trouble.

They refused to submit to arrest, and a policeman struck Powers over the head with his club, cutting it badly. One of the Taylor soldiers struck Lieutenant Davis over the hand with a gun, breaking his fingers. The policemen then covered the soldiers with their pistols, and the fugitives surrendered. They were hurried to jail.

DECISION FAVORS DEMOCRATS.

Judge Field Holds that the Legislature Is the Judge of Contests.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special).—A decision sustaining the contention of the Democrats that the Legislature is the tribunal designated by the Constitution for the determination of contests for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, has been handed down in the Circuit Court by Judge Field.

The Republicans will appeal the case to the State Court of Appeals, and if the decision there is against them will try to get a hearing before the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Fields reviews the history of the case, and declares the line of authority to the effect that the courts cannot inquire into the motives which induced the action of the Legislature is unbroken, and must be taken as the law.

Beckham Calls For Troops.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special).—The first moves on the part of Governor Beckham's followers toward the formation of a State Guard under his administration was taken here Sunday. City Clerk Ben Marshall circulated a paper and enlisted the requisite number of men, who are to compose a new company. The guns for this company have been provided by citizens here, most of them being either needle guns or Winchesters.

Taylor's Right to Pardon.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special).—In connection with the pardons issued by Governor Taylor to State officers and others before their arrest as suspects a statement is made that it has been the custom for years and is legal for Governors to pardon men in advance of trials. In some cases pardons have been issued to save what were accepted as cases of useless expense.

Pleads to Be Hanged.

Archibald Corley, sentenced to serve twenty-five years for a murder committed in Chicago, has acknowledged his guilt and asks that he be hanged, not sent to prison. It is not likely that his peculiar plea will have any effect in changing Corley's sentence.

Flood of Bids For War Loan.

There was a stream of applicants Saturday at the Bank of England in London for subscription forms to the new $150,000,000 war loan. The applications from the provinces alone aggregated three times the amount of the issue. It is understood that the American subscriptions alone exceeded the amount, which is expected to be covered ten or twenty times over.

Troops in Philippines to Come Home.

General Otis has been ordered to begin sending home those troops which have been in the Philippines two years.

Cycling Notes.

Corning (N. Y.) telegraph messenger boys are buying chainless bicycles.

The professional racing season will begin about the second week in April.

The Prefect of Police of Paris has organized a corps of 240 bicycle policemen.

The wheelmen of England are taking to khaki cloth for cycling costumes, but the fad is not likely to extend to this country.

In the State of New York alone nearly $200,000 have been collected for the side path building, and much of it has already been expended.

Touring gives promise of becoming more popular than ever in the coming season, and many riders are planning to spend their summer vacations in this way.

DIED IN INCENDIARY FIRE

Fourteen Italians Burned to Death in a Newark Tenement.

AN ARREST MADE ON SUSPICION.

Loser in a Card Game Accused of Starting the Fire—Men, Women and Children Hemmed in Without a Chance to Escape—Aroused From Sleep Only to Meet Death.

NEWARK, N. J. (Special).—Fourteen persons perished Monday in a fire which burned a big framed tenement house occupied by Italians. Vito Credanzo is under arrest, suspected of having maliciously started the blaze. Virghilus de Prula and Giuseppe Firlento, who asserted they could prove that the fire was of incendiary origin, were detained by the police for the preliminary hearing.

The house was a two and a half story frame structure, built in 1895 by the Rev. Felix Morelli, and was known for some time as the Church of St. Rocco. It was not a prosperous congregation, and after a time Father Morelli, who owns the property, leased it to Joseph Maffia, who transformed it into a tenement house, with three stores on the Fourteenth avenue side.

There were from twelve to fifteen families living in the twenty rooms, in all about fifty persons. The fire spread rapidly and the strong breeze fanned it. The wretched inmates of the ramshackle building fled hither and thither in wild alarm and one after another fell unconscious in the smoke. The majority of the victims were not burned to death, but smothered.

Here is the list of the dead: Antonio Palmisano and wife, Sebastiana, and daughters, Guiseppa and Manziata; Guitana Palmisano, wife of Felipo Palmisano; Angela Casilo, wife of Ugeonio Casilo, and Antonio, Benumita, Francesco and Carmina Casilo, their children; Nunziata Boldi, wife of Salvator Boldi, and Teresa Boldi, his daughter, and Angelo Rosso, who died in the City Hospital. There is also an unidentified body of a five-year-old child.

Two men were hurt while escaping from the flames, Salvatore Boldi, whose wife and daughter perished, was burned about the hands, and Ugeonio Casilo, the only surviving member of his family, was bruised in jumping from a window.

While the fire fiends were playing streams upon the smoldering ruins an Italian was overheard to say to a friend that if there was any money in it he could tell who was responsible for the fire. This was the first intimation that the fire may have been of incendiary origin. The two Italians were Virginius de Prula and Joseph Firignto. The two men were taken into custody and as a result the arrest was made later of Vito Credanzo, under suspicion of being the incendiary.

It appeared that there was a game of cards in one of the rooms of the house on Sunday night and it lasted until well into the morning. The players drank considerable wine and after midnight there was a quarrel, during which Credanzo is reported to have uttered a terrible threat. Soon after the threat was made the card party broke up. It was said that just before the fire was discovered Credanzo was seen to leave the building with his wife and two children, all fully dressed.

This, taken in connection with his threat at the card game, led to the suspicion of incendiarism. His arrest caused a great deal of excitement. He was taken to the station in a patrol wagon and locked up. Later he was arraigned before Justice Schalk and held for examination. If convicted his penalty would be hanging, even if he had no intention to kill, so long as death resulted from the fire.

The body of Mrs. Angela Casilo was found with her two-and-a-half year old boy caught tightly to her breast. It was plain that she had fought hard to make her way out. The little fellow had his face buried in his mother's bosom. Underneath her gown was the baby Carmina. It was evident the mother had striven to save the infant from

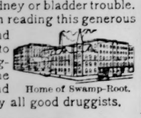
DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



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Suprised, Second, at the SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Suprised, Third, at the IMMENSE VARIETY.
Suprised, Fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

We have been some time in getting these "Surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last are able to announce

Bargains All Through The House.

We solicit a comparison of Goods and Prices, knowing you will find that our New Stock is the best and cheapest.

Moses Weisel,
54 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C,
TERM CASH.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Dec. 1st, 1899.

TRAIN SERVICE:

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2:45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " "		5:25, p. m
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9:30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	11:00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:40, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton	" "	12:40, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven	" "	4:45, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	"	6:00, p. m.
Arrive Edenton	" "	7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 1:00 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1:00, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon. For Coinjock and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3:00, p. m. For South Mills and Landing on the Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:00, a. m. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pt & Pass'r Ag

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican Convention of the First Congressional District of North Carolina, will be held at Edenton on Wednesday, the 18th of April 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia on the 19th of June; nominating a Presidential Elector for the District, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

D. H. ABBOTT,
Chairman Cong'l Ex. Com.

REPULICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Winston, N. C., Jan 3d, 1900.

To the Republicans of North Carolina

The Republican State Convention is called to meet in the City of Raleigh on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of electing four delegates from the State at large to the Republican National Convention and to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Officers and the re-organization of the Committee.

Each county is entitled to twice the number of delegates as it has members in the House of Representatives.

The plan of organization of the party should be strictly complied with in calling and holding the Conventions and electing delegates.

By order of the State Executive Committee at Greensboro, on January 2d, 1900.

A. E. HOLTON, Chairman,
Republican State Ex. Com.
W. S. HYAMS, Secretary.

IN CUBA.

Rumors of Cuban discontennt and of a threatened uprising there, according to the authority of General Wilson, Governor of Manianzas, are all witout foundation, and everything gives token that the people there rejoice in their deliverance and are contented under an order of things which assures them freedom and security. In dustry is revivi g, there are work and food for all, and a protecting flag flows over them, inspiring in their minds confidence and gratitude instead of hateed. There is no fear of an uprising, and the situation there is full of hope and promise, opening to the Island a prospect of progress which it has never before had.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

The Chatham Citizen asks: "If the Democrsts wanted to conduct a fair election why did they vote down Senator Franks' amendment to swear the regietrars to fairly and impartially do their duty as registrars? It is a pertinent ques ion. All other officers are sworn. Why object to these being sworn? Has any reason ever been assigned? Can any be assigned that will satisfy fair-minded people? Payment of poll tax does not affect your voting this time but if you adopt the amendment, it does. Remember in voting for the amendment, according to the tax books this year you would deprive of voting 720 white men in Chatham or one in every five of Chatham's citizens.

A telegram from Indianapolis states that the gold Democrats of Indiana stand to-day where they stood 1896—they will not support Bryan. It is stated that they are carrying on a correspondence with Eastern Democrats with the idea of holding a national convention and placing a gold Democrat in the field for the Presidency.

A few years ago it was not suspected that Alaska was the richest gold-bearing country in the world, but it is a fact. The fame of Cape Nome has scarcely been sounded when report comes of much richer finds on Jack Wade's creek, in American territory, where 1,000 miners are taking from $13 to $65 a pan.

The promptness with which the British war taken—$150,000,000 of ten-year 2½ per cent bonds, not only subscribed but oversubscribed in two hours—is a remarkable evidence of British wealth and loyalty. The rate of interest is the lowest of any government bond ever issued.

The Democratic platform this year might be written as follows: "We are opposed to (here insert Republican platform in full) And, by the way, that explains why the Democratic National Convention was called to meet a ter the Republican Convention in order to know what to oppose.

The Democrats are shaking hands with themselves over the dissatisfaction among Republicans growing out of the passage of the Porto Rican tariff bill. Let them take all the comfort they can get out of it now, for it is the only opportunity they will have

The talk over the French and reciprocity treaty reminds the watcher of two boys who might have been biting into green persimmons. The appearance was mighty good, but there is now an awful pucker in the mouth!

Each successive month gives additional evidence that the Dingley Protective Tariff law was just what was wanted to pull the country out of the mire of the hard times of 1896,

TELLING THE STORY.

"Skilled labor in great demand—fancy prices are being vainly offered for help" is part of a caption in the Cincinnatti Inquirer to an article telling the glowing story of the prosperity of the iron industry in Alabama. "Basily the man with the hoe turns gold out of the soil of Tennessee" is a part of a display heading of an article in the same paper telling of the agricultural prosperity of Tennessee. No such captions could have been written during the fourth year of any Democratic administration.

Charcoal is almost the only fuel used in Havana, which is a city of 280,000 inhabitants, and as the masses live from hand to mouth and buy only the smallest possible amounts at a time, there are hundreds of large charcoal carts constantly traversing the streets.

The new financial bill will increase the circulation without in the slightest degree imparing the 100c dollar, equivalent to gold everywhere throughout the world. This is the Republican idea and the Republican achievement.

A statician says Alaska has already added $67,000,000 to the national wealth. It is hard to estimate the value of the territory. Uncle Sam would not part with it for any price.

Kentucky held its first election under the Goebel law last November and has been threatened with civil war ever since. The cloud to-day is as dark as ever,

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. Of using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, ll pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it ures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50c. Sold by A. Wadsworth druggist.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Mch. 16, 1900.

President McKinley decided that it was incompatible with the public interest to send to the Senate the correspondence which has passed between us government, President Kruger and the government of Great Britain in connection with the tender of the good offices of this government to aid in bringing about peace, which was asked for by the Allen resolution adopted by the Senate. The press, however, got the main facts—that this government, in forwarding the communications of the Presidents of the Transvaal Republic and of the Orange Free State to the British government, sent one of its own, offering to act as mediator in peace negotiations, and the offer was courteously but firmly declined by Lord Salisbury. In withholding the text of these communications, President McKinley is only exercising his unquestioned right

Republican Senators have reached an agreement on the Porto Rico question. A new bill appropriating $2,000,000 for immediate necessities is to be passed. The debate will continue on the House bill. In conference with Senators, President McKinley has said that he would sign any bill which will enable a test case to be be brought in the courts to determine the right of Congress to govern our new possessions as it may see fit.

Senator Teller, in a speech on the Porto Rico bill, said: "I do not believe that the Constitution is in force in any of our new possessions. Congress, I believe, is supreme, so far as the making of legislation for acquired territory is concerned. My own belief is that we can make the acquired territories a part of the United States or not, as Congress may see fit. If we do not make them a part of the United States I believe we may hold them as colonies—that we have the same power to hold them that Great Britain has to hold colonial possessions. I do not want Porto Rico and the Philippines a part of the United States, and I do not want to make their inhabitants citizens of the United States"

Controller of the Currency Dawes, who has the power of granting National banks charters under the new financial law, is taking extra precaution to the clause authorizing banks with $25,000 capital in towns of less than 3,000 population is not abused. He said on the subject: "In view of the large number of applications for charters of small banks, I shall institute special inquiry, in addition to the usual examination authorized by the old law, whenever there is the slightest ground to suspect the existence of improper motives on the part of those applying for charters. This course will also be followed in the case of State banks applying for leave to convert themselves into national banks. It is essential to the welfare of communities that great care should be taken in this matter, and this office will endeavor in every way possible to prevent fraud and do its duty."

The House Committee on Post Offices has submitted a report in its investigation of the charges that polygamists had been knowingly appointed postmasters in Utah. The report shows that neither of the two postmasters referred to in the charge has been convicted of polygamy, and concludes as follows: "And there is no evidence to show that either the President or Postmaster General or any Assistant of the Postmaster General or any other official conected with the power of appointment had any notice or any intimation of any fact or facts in this report contained.'

Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Committee of Banking and Currency, said of the new Financial Law: "This measure is a long step towards the splendid preeminence we are achieving as a world power. The British war loan and the Russian loan have sought American takers and we supply these calls, as we did the payment to Spain, without strain, out of our abundant commercial credits abroad. Financial empire is before us, and following in the wake of commercial superiority, New York ere long will have supplanted London as the clearing house of the World."

Scenery That Acts.

Scenery that acts! If Wagner had wrought no other revolution on the operatic stage, he would deserve our gratitude. Take for purpose of comparison the vessel in "L'Africaine" and the ship in the first act of "Tristan and Isolde." The former shows the section of a vessel as neatly divided into various compartments as a box of seed samples. If the scene is well done, if, when the double basses begin to rumble and the ship begins to roll, the women shriek in their compartments, the priests pray in theirs, and the savages whose canoes would surely have been swamped in the storm, supposing they could have been launched at all, climb over the ship's side and massacre everything in sight—well, we see the cleverness of it and are entertained, but hardly horror stricken or overcome by terror.

On the other hand, the ship's deck in "Tristan," with its group of silent men near the helm and its passion torn woman in the foreground, the distant horizon line suggesting the sea far more effectively than a whole platoon of mechanically "worked" waves possibly can, creates illusion and atmosphere, and forms as much a component part of the music drama as the singers and orchestra. The ship in "L'Africaine" is a clever bit of stage mechanics; the ship in "Tristan" is scenery that acts.—Gustav Kobbe in Century.

It Paid to Be Cheerful.

A manufacturer of Kensington tells this true tale: "Fifteen years ago I was very rich, but ten years ago there came a time when it seemed that I'd surely fall. One day when a smash appeared a certainty I walked down Chestnut street toward the wool warehouses, blue, blue as indigo, but I braced up and put on a cheerful air. Just then a man I knew came in and said:

"'Say, Bill, what makes you always look so cheerful? Don't you ever have any trouble at all?'

"'Oh, yes,' said I, jollying a little; 'but to look blue doesn't do any good,' etc.

"'Well,' this fellow said, 'I tell you what I'm going to do. I've got $25,000 lying idle, and I'm going to get you to invest it for me. You're so well off, so lucky in business always, and so blamed cheerful, I'm sure nothing ever fails with you, and I want you to invest this money any way you please, and I won't even ask you how you did invest it.'

"Well, I took this man's money. It was just the amount my tottering business needed. A year later times and prices were vastly better, and I paid the $25,000 back with interest at—what do you think?—9 per cent."—Philadelphia Record.

A Heartless Maiden.

There is a girl in town who, being both bright and pretty, has a good many admirers, but the most ardent of all happens to be a pudgy old grass widower, with two grandchildren and a red nose.

Naturally she has to stand a good deal of guying on his account and skips him as much as possible. So much, in fact, that the poor man had no chance to plead his cause in private and alone and so was at last driven to the use of pen and paper.

Here is his production. It is recommended to all bashful lovers for its brevity and beauty, as well as businesslike construction:

Nettie, I want to know my fate. You know that I love you. Will you marry me? If so, speak to me about it. I think the world of you. Give me a chance, Nettie. Yours truly,
BLANKETY DASH.

And would you believe it? That heartless maiden hasn't "spoken to him about it" yet.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Story of Judge Mattacks.

Henry Keyes of Vermont was a lifelong Democrat. Governor Mattacks—or Judge Mattacks—was for a brief period a Democrat also. After he got to be a judge he soon became a Whig. While holding court at St. Johnsbury he occupied a room at the leading hotel, which, as was usual during court time, was dull. Late at night Mr. Keyes arrived and wanted a bed. The landlord informed him that every bed in the house had two in it except the one that was occupied by Judge Mattacks.

"Go up and tell him that Henry Keyes wants to sleep with him."

The landlord went up, rapped at the judge's door, and told him his errand.

"Henry Keyes," said the judge half asleep: "Henry Keyes of Newbury? Democrat? Oh, yes, I've had it once. Let him in."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Mount Rainier's Shadows.

A recent visitor from the east to Puget sound describes with enthusiasm the wonderful shadow effects produced by, and upon, the gigantic snowy cone of Mount Rainier. It sometimes happens that the sky, as seen from the city of Tacoma just before sunrise, is covered with a dome of cloud 15,000 feet, or more, in height, while behind the peak, toward the east, the sky is clear. In such circumstances the rising sun casts the shadow of the great mountain upon the cloud curtain overhead in the form of a vast blue triangle, the point of which rests upon the apex of the peak. At other times the shadow of the earth can be seen creeping up the cone in a distinct curve, while the flush of sunset stains the snow above the line of shadow to a deep pink.—Youth's Companion.

An Enterprising Firm

There aae few men more wide awake and enterprising than Alex. Wadsworth who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in his line for his many customers. He now has the agency for Dr. King's New Discovery, which surely cures Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is now producing so much excitement all over the country, by its many starling cures. It absolutely cures Asthama, Bronchitis, Nausia and all affectetions of the throat, chest and lungs. You can test it before buying, by calling at the above drug store and get a trial bottle free, or regular size for 50c and $1. Guaranteed to cure, or price refunded.

Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative. Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

Made Her Father Governor.

Mr. Young and some friends had been discussing the political outlook in Kentucky at Mr. Young's house in Louisville one night, just on the eve of the Democratic state convention, several years ago. When the party broke up, Mr. Young's daughter, then about 18 years old, now married, who had been an interested listener during the discussion, spoke up:

"Why don't you run for governor, pa?"

"Why, my child, they would never think of me for that office. No one cares enough about me for that."

"But, pa, would you accept the nomination if it were offered you?"

"Why, of course I would; nobody would refuse the honor."

Miss Young said no more at the time, but quietly slipped out of the house and started in the direction of The Courier-Journal office. Colonel Henry Watterson being an intimate friend of the family. It happened that she met the veteran editor in the street.

"Ah, Uncle Henry, will you do me a favor?" the young woman asked impulsively.

"Anything in the world that I can do I will."

"Well, I want pa to be governor of Kentucky, and can you get him the nomination?"

Colonel Watterson turned back to the office and sat down and wrote a spirited editorial, demanding in the interests of the Democratic party that John Brown Young be nominated by the convention soon to meet. The result was in accordance with the noted editor's wishes, Mr. Young's election being a foregone conclusion.—Chicago Chronicle.

Good and Bad Eels.

"So you think that little eels are sweet and that big eels are rank and strong, do you?" said a fish dealer. "Well, you're off. It isn't the size of the eel that governs his taste. It is his habitation and way of life. But most people think as you do, and throw away the big eel and cook the little one, and then, if the little fellow is strong, they think it is because he wasn't little enough. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"The eel that inhabits a stream with a hard, clean, sandy bottom is sweet and edible, be he as big as your leg or tiny as your finger, for this eel finds food scarce, and he must exercise and keep sober and hustle—else he will starve—and this active career makes him healthy and wholesome. But the eel that lives in the mud, where provisions are plentiful, is unfit for the table, for his life is sluggish, his habits and organs are bad and his flesh, when cooked, tastes and smells of the muddy element. That is why the Schuykill eel is worse than carrion for table purposes, while the eel of the upper Delaware makes a dainty dish."—Philadelphia Record.

More Miles Than You Can Count.

Statements as to the distance of the pole star from the earth which have appeared in some of the newspapers lately have been ridiculously inadequate. One of the estimates made is 255,000,000 miles. Now, if one will remember that the sun is 93,000,000 miles away and that its light comes to us in eight minutes, he will see that if the foregoing estimate of the distance of the pole star were right its beams could reach us in about 15 days. It would be only about 2,700 times as far off as the sun.

Light travels 6,000,000,000,000 miles in a year, and even the most modest guesses as to the parallax of Polaris make it 35 light years. Pritchard's estimate in 1887 was 90 light years, but he has since modified his figures. Hence, if one will write 210 and add 12 ciphers thereto he will have the number of miles which the most conservative authorities believe intervene between the earth and the pole star.—New York Tribune.

Shakespeare's Father.

A paper entitled "Shakespeare and Sanitation" was read at the recent provincial meeting of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health at Stratford-on-Avon. Among other things the author related the following: "It is interesting to find that the name of John Shakespeare, the father of the poet, first appears in the records of the municipality as owing a fine of twopence for having made a dirt heap with his neighbors, Adrien Quincy and Henry Reynolds, in Henly street, and on another occasion he 'stood amerced' in fourpence for failing to keep his gutter clean."

None Better Than All.

Miss Gingham—And I suppose they have bargain days in Glasgow, Mr. McIvor?

McIvor—Ma conscience, no! It wad na do ava!

Miss Gingham—Indeed! Why, I thought bargain days would just suit your people!

McIvor—That's juist it. It would suit them ower weel. If they had bargain days, naebody wad buy onything on the ither days, ye ken!—London Telegraph.

An Unexpected Answer.

In the course of an address Dr. Conan Doyle told a quaint experience of his in the Sudan. Wishing to find out whether one of the black soldiers was a Mohammedan or a pagan, he asked him, "Whom do you worship?"

"I worship my colonel," came the answer, pat.

The lessons of history would suggest to a Sherlock Holmes that the man was a Mohammedan.

Only One Fault.

"There's only one fault to be found with your comedy work, old man," said the dramatic critic.

"What's that?" asked the aspiring young actor.

"It's tragic."—Chicago Post.

No Cure For Seasickness.

Notice should be taken of the efforts which have from time to time been made by the marine architect to mitigate the miseries of seasickness. He has doubled his ship, he has slung his ship as in a cradle. To no purpose. The life of the channel steward remains an arduous one. Seasickness is not to be conquered by the shipwright. If it was merely the rolling motion that creates nausea, then a hammock or a cot would be as sure a relief as a twin ship or a cradle hung saloon. Seasickness is caused by the several motions of the sea combined, and the worst of these movements the builder cannot possibly deal with—I mean the trough into which the ship falls, and the liquid acclivity to whose frothing head she leaps.—Clark Russell in Pall Mall Gazette.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take; try them. Only 25cts. Money back if not cured. Sold by A. Wadsworth druggist.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

III.—REGISTRATION.

We devote our third article in this series to the provision of the law as relates to registration. Section 11 of the law is one of the most important, significant and interesting sections of the entire measure. It bestows remarkable power on the registrar, who is a creature of a partisan board of elections, and whom the law does not require to be sworn to perform his duties fairly and impartially. Such a restraining qualification was proposed as an amendment to the law and was voted down by the democratic majority. It enables the registrar to also impose extraordinary requirements on the voter who applies for registration. After the applicant for registration is sworn he is required by the registrar, after answering the usual questions as to age, residence, etc., (if he does not own the house in which he lives he must name the owner,) to state "whether he has listed for taxation his poll tax for the current year in which he proposes to register, and for the next year preceding, if liable to pay a poll tax, and any other questions which may be regarded by the registrar as material upon the question of the identity and qualification of the said applicant to be admitted to registration. The registrar may require the applicant to prove his identity or age and residence by the testimony of at least two electors under oath.

This latter is a requirement the registrar, who it must be remembered is a partisan appointee (a democrat), is permitted to exact or not as he may choose. It requires the applicant to produce two witnesses who can and will swear to the date of the applican's birth. There are many voters in every precinct in this State who could not fulfil such a requirement. This section also contains the following provision:

That if any applicant for registration who is permitted to register shall confess upon his examination under oath at the time he is admitted to registration that he has not listed his poll for taxation for the current year if the time of his application is after the time fixed by law for listing taxes in that year, or if he shall admit that he did not list his poll for taxation for the year next preceding, it shall be the duty of the registrar to certify said fact or facts to the Clerk of the Superior Court of his county, and the said clerk shall hand such certificate to the Solicitor for the district at the next term of the Superior Court, and the Solicitor shall without delay draw and send to the grand jury a bill of indictment against such elector so registering for failure to list his poll tax.

Thus the law says to the voter: "If you vote without listing your poll tax you shall be indicted."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

THE TRIBUNE STARTS A HANDSOME TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

1900.

The New York *Tribune* is loyally Republican on all public questions, although it never distorts the news for party purposes and never screens misconduct in public affairs, because discovered among party friends. *The Tribune* commends itself to every Republican family in the country, not only by its decency and dignity, but by its wide variety of contents and its vigorous editorial arguments in favor of the masterly politics, which have brought genuine prosperity to the country and glory to its arms and which promises nigh prestige in the future.

The persistent labor of the *Tribune* during the four years of President Cleveland, its immense circulation reaching every hillside and valley in the United States, is regarded by many friends as having contributed very materially to prepare the country for the return, 1896, to Protection and Sound Money and to vote for a Republican candidate for President.

It may be well to confess that one object of the Tribune, in putting forth its new and admirable *Tri-Weekly* edition is to render an additional service to the great party, on whose success in 1900 a continuation of business prosperity and wise government depends.

A GREAT DAILY.

The Daily and Sunday *Tribune*, $10 a year (the latter having an illustrated supplement of 20 pages of great beauty and interest) with its wealth of general information and attractive special features and pictures, is, by far, the best and most valuable edition issued from the Tribune office. For a business man, who can receive it at a reasonable hour, this edition is superior to all others.

A HANDSOME TRI-WEEKLY

The Tri-Weekly Tribune, $1.50 a year has recently superseded the late Semi-Weekly Tribune, and is a handsome, fresh, breezy, every-other-day newspaper. It will, we think, prove the best substitute for a metropitan daily yet found. Every number is as good as a daily of the same date. For many people, it will answer the purpose of a daily. It gives one more number each week, for half a dollar less a year than the former Semi-Weekly. In addition to the news, editorials and market prices, it prints each week a great variety of pictorial, literary and other entertaining matter, including humor, book reviews, "Asked and Answered," foreign letters, "Home Topics," fashions, fictions, agricultural data, advance information for business men, "Science and Mechanics," etc. The market prices are acurate and standard. It is always safe to look at the Tribune before buying or selling country produce. As a family newspaper The Tri-Weekly Tribune has no superior in the United States.

The TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been put forth in response to the growing demans for more frequent issues. It is cordially recommended to every reader, who wants the cream and spirit of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE and who lives too far away for the Daily.

THE WEEKLY.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1,00 a year holds its own as a great low-priced farmers and family newspaper. It can usually be obtained at advantageous terms in conjunction with local weeklies.

SAMPLE COPPIES.

Sample Coppies of any edition will heerfully be sent, free of charge, to those desiring them. Address always,

THE TRIBUNE,
New York City.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC	..... CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove and heal taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or cannon-ball pills.	..... CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby, thus only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.	BOON FOR MOTHERS
PURELY VEGETABLE never before put together in any form.	..... CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the best remedies discovered and are a scientific combination	..... CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good. Keep whooping cough and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.	PLEASE THE CHILDREN
ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE kind that breed and feed in the system.	..... CASCARETS taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.	..... CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from spoiling in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any condition, making	CURE GUARANTEED
LIVER STIMULANT their action easy and natural.	..... CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous, healthy	..... CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.	HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS

Don't judge **CASCARETS** by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior. Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

CCC The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN., NEW YORK.

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Strong. Sold and guaranteed by all Druggists. Get booklet.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

nts to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or nailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten tabules are the very medicine you need.

S. B. Miller & Co.

Established 1841.

WHOLESALE——

Commission Fish Dealers,
7 Fulton Fish Market, New York.
Clarance G. Miller,
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Special attention given to the Sale of North Carolina Shad. Stencils and Stationery furnished on application
We employ no agent.

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Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commi Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters
Etc., Etc:
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NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER
106 FULTON MARKET.
New York
North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Stencils furnished at a moment's notice
eference:—Guirkin & Co., Jarvis Co., Elizabeth City, N C, and other Banks when desired

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

A Free Trip to Paris!

Reliable persons of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the Paris Exposition, with good salary and expenses paid, should write

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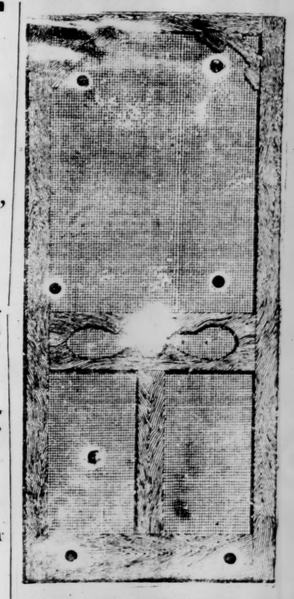

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Kramer Bros & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Notice of Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between Sawyer & Jones has this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. T. C. Jone retiring. All persons indebted to the said firm will settle their accounts and notes with John L. Sawyer & Co., who are authorized to collect and receipt for same.

Signed, J. L. SAWYER
THOS. C. JONES.

In retiring from the firm of Sawyer & Jones I beg leave to recommend the new firm the patronage of our friends and patrons and ask their continuance of same.

THOS. C. JONES.

Elizabeth City, January 20, 1900.

Educate FOR A situation. Book-Keeping, Business, PHONOGRAPHY, Type-Writing Telegraphy

Address WILBUR R. SMITH. LEXINGTON, KY.,
For circular of his famous and responsible
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY
Awarded Medal at World's Exposition.
Refers to thousands of graduates in positions. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Books and Board in family, about $40. Shorthand, Type-Writing and Penmanship Specialties. The Kentucky University fosters these under seal, awarded Gradutes. Lessons given by mail if desired. No vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. In order to have your name reach us, address as above.

You Can't Oversleep

yourself if you have one of our

75c Waterberry Nickle Alarm Clocks.

which everyone with experience knows to be the best. Only one grade made; therefore

Hathaway Bro. Have the Best.

at 75 cents. Each Clock guaranteed for 12 months, and if these clocks were not first-class the Hathaways would never guarantee them

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Mayor, I. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, J. C. Commander, J. E. Sawyer, J. B. Flora, R. F. Spence, W. H. Weatherly and Bryant Fearing; Clerk and Tax Collector, R. M. Commander; Treasurer, J. B. Flora; Chief of Police, W. C. Hollowell; Health Officer, T. H. Pyes; Attorney, J. L. Vann; Chief of Fire Department, J. B. Lamb; Attorney, J. L. Vann; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson, Dr. A. C. Sigsbee, Heath Consul.

Collector of Customs—Solomon Joh.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—[illegible] and Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, W. [illegible] pastor; Episcopal, Jos. E. Wilson, rector; Presbyterian, [illegible] pastor; Christian, [illegible] pastor. Sabbath-school every Lord's day morning at 9:30 o'clock, and preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Finch, pastor.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Pittman pastor; services [illegible] Sunday morning and night.

Masonic, [illegible] No. 44; R. A. Chapter, [illegible] No. 14; Council, [illegible]; Knights of Honor, [illegible]; Knights of Pythias, [illegible]; Royal Arcanum, [illegible]; Junior Order U. A. M., [illegible]; Knights of Honor, [illegible]; Ladies' Auxiliary

Progress.

With time comes progress and advancement in all lines of successfully conducted enterprises. Success comes to those only who have goods with superior merit and a reputation. In the manufacture of laundry starch for the last quarter of a century, J. C. Hubinger has been the peer of all others, and to-day is placing on the market his latest inventions, "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best," the finest laundry starches ever offered the public.

His new and original method enables you to obtain one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar the finest of its kind ever printed, all for 5c. Ask your grocer.

A Rug of Many Pieces.

An old friend in Washington showed to me the other day, on his dining room floor, a remarkable rug. It is composed of 225 pieces so artistically sewn together that no seam is visible. It seems that there is a certain wild sheep in Brazil, whose general color is a solid brown, with the exception of a small spot, snow-white, about four inches square, on its breast. The rug in question is made of these white spots, and 225 sheep were killed to provide them.—New York Press.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

About 400,000,000 pounds of soap are used in Britain yearly.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Three-fourths of the Czar's subjects can neither read nor write.

Spring Medicine.

There's no season when good medicine is so much needed as in Spring, and there's no medicine which does so much good in Spring as Hood's Sarsaparilla. In fact, Spring Medicine is another name for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not delay taking it. Don't put it off till your health tone gets too low to be lifted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will give you a good appetite, purify and enrich your blood, overcome that tired feeling, give you mental and digestive strength and steady nerves. Besure to ask for HOOD'S, and be sure that you get Hood's, the best medicine money can buy. Get a bottle TO-DAY. All druggists. Price $1.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
SAFE — SURE
Cures a Cough or Cold at once, Conquers Croup without fail. Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and for the cure of Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.
FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

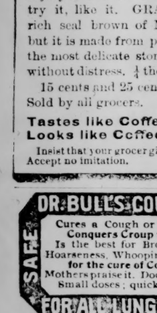
First Money He Ever Earned.

A few years ago, a large party, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, went on a tour through the Continent. The Duke busied himself very much on the journey in a kind hearted way about the welfare of every one in the party. At every station he used to get out and go round to see if he could do anything for any one. One old woman, who did not know him, when she arrived at last in Rome, tired and hot, found great difficulty in getting a porter. So she seized on the Duke. "Now, my good man," she said, "I've noticed you at these stations loafing about. Just make yourself useful for once in your life. Take my bag and find me a cab." The Duke mildly did as he was told, and was rewarded with a sixpence. "Thank you, madam," he said, "I shall prize this, indeed! It is the first coin I have ever earned in my life."

MY BEAUTIFUL BABY BOY

Weak Women Made Happy by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound — Letters from Two Who Now Have Children.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and was childless, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home. He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."—MRS. MINDA FINKLE, Roscoe, N. Y.



From Grateful Mrs. Lane

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I wrote you a letter some time ago, stating my case to you.

"I had pains through my bowels, headache, and backache, felt tired and sleepy all the time, was troubled with the whites. I followed your advice, took your Vegetable Compound, and it did me lots of good. I now have a baby girl. I certainly believe I would have miscarried had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had a very easy time; was sick only a short time. I think your medicine is a godsend to women in the condition in which I was. I recommend it to all as the best medicine for women."—MRS. MARY LANE, Coytee, Tenn.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

BLOEMFONTEIN TAKEN.

Free State Officials Hand the City Keys to General Roberts.

TROOPS GIVEN WARM WELCOME

General Roberts Refers to Steyn as the "Late President"—The Orange Free State Government Has Ceased to Exist—The Boer Army Has Withdrawn to the North—The Surrender of the City.

LONDON (By Cable).—General Roberts entered Bloemfontein on Tuesday, and the British flag was run up over the Presidency of the Orange Free State. He announced that the Orange Free State Government has ceased to exist. The Mayor and other officials met General Roberts outside the town and presented to him the keys of the public offices. The inhabitants gave the British troops a cordial welcome.

The following is the text of Lord Roberts's dispatch to the War Office announcing the occupation:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State.—By the help of God and by the bravery of her Majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the Presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late President of the Orange Free State. Mr. Frazer, member of the late Executive Government; the Mayor, the Secretary to the late Government, the Landrost, and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices.

"The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood, and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, says:

"Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 o'clock to-day. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward.

"General French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by 4 a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning, and a deputation of the Town Council, with Mayor Kellner, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitz Kop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place.

"Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public buildings, he went to the official residence of the President, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British national anthem. They were in a condition of frenzied excitement.

"On Monday afternoon, previous to the surrender, there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy then retired.

"Lord Roberts has his headquarters at the President's house, and there are many of the British wounded in the building. The railway is not injured."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, says:

"We surprised and outflanked the enemy with irresistible force over night. General French held the railway north and south of Bloemfontein, while Lord Roberts dispatched a prisoner on parole, threatening to bombard unless the city surrendered. The townsmen became alarmed. President Steyn and the chief members of the Executive Council fled and proclaimed Kroonstadt to be the capital.

"Steyn fled to Winburg. At the last only 3000 fighting men remained, and in the morning many, finding themselves so weakened, broke their guns. Others fled. The remnant still shelled General French at dawn, but the opposition soon collapsed.

"Eight locomotives and much rolling stock were captured. The Boer organization is collapsing, and the breach between the Free Staters and Transvaalers is widening.

"Major-General Prettyman has been appointed Military Governor of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts and his staff have ridden through the town and been everywhere cheered. The British national anthem is enthusiastically sung by the population, the shops are gladly opening, and there is general rejoicing."

HEROINE TO GO TO PARIS.

Girl Who Wears Legion of Honor Ribbon Will Represent Indiana.

BUTLER, Ind. (Special).—Indiana will be represented at the Paris Exposition by Miss Jennie Creek, of Milgrove. She is only a simple American girl, barely eighteen years of age, but is entitled to wear the famous ribbon of the French Legion of Honor. It was awarded to Jennie Creek nearly seven years ago, when she was eleven years of age, to commemorate a deed of exceptional bravery and remarkable presence of mind.

On the afternoon of September 10, 1893, the World's Fair special left Chicago and was speeding along the Pan Handle Road within a few miles of Milgrove when Miss Creek discovered the long wooden bridge partially consumed by fire. She flew toward the coming train, tearing off her red underskirt as she ran and frantically waving it at the engineer. He came to a stop within a few feet of the burning bridge, and made little Jennie Creek one of the heroines of the world.

French people who were on the train carried the story to their native land, and later the decoration was conferred on the girl. She will probably be the youngest guest of honor entertained by the Paris Exposition.

Delaware Farmers Unite.

About five hundred farmers of Kent County, Del., met at Dover and formed an organization known as the Farmers' Produce Association of Delaware. A. N. Brown, secretary of the Delaware State Fair Association, was elected president, and E. E. Pankard, a practical farmer, of Dover, secretary. The organization was effected for the purpose of securing more remunerative prices for farm products. The first act of the association was to set a stated price for tomatoes, agreeing not to raise or sell tomatoes for a less sum than $7 a ton.

Peffer's Son Kills Himself.

J. Sherman Peffer, son of W. A. Peffer, former United States Senator from Kansas, was found dead in a rooming house in Kansas City, Mo. On the bureau was found a box that had contained morphine and a note reading: "Father—I don't like to do what I am doing, but I'm tired." He was known to be despondent.

Finland No Longer a Grand Duchy.

The Cologne Gazette, of Berlin, Germany, announces that the Czar has abolished the rule which provided that District Governors of Finland should take a special oath upon entering the Russian State service.

Minister Killed by a Train.

The Rev. F. H. Anderson, State Evangelist for Virginia of the Church of the Disciples, was knocked from a trestle on the Norfolk and Western Railroad by a train near Chilhowie, Va., and instantly killed.

Boer-British War Notes.

It is stated officially that only three officers on the active list of the Prussian army asked for leave of absence to go to Pretoria.

Five thousand Germans and 500 Irish men attended a pro-Boer mass-meeting in Chicago, nearly $3000 being raised for the Boers.

The Malikdin tribe of Afridis offered the services of 2000 picked warriors to fight for the Empire in South Africa, but the Government declined.

Gretna Mennonites, strong Boer sympathizers, made an attempt to burn the Queen's effigy in Winnipeg, Manitoba, but were prevented by the threats of English men.

Recruits for the Boer army are freely landing at Lorenzo Marques.

The committee of the Imperial Yeomanry has sanctioned the formation of another company, to be known and numbered as Irish (Dublin) No. 74.

A number of Boer women have offered to form a home guard in order to enable the burghers who are now performing that duty to proceed to the front.

The Boers and other residents of South Africa ward off horse sickness by rubbing a little tar of eucalyptus oil in the nostrils of the horse when he is out on the veldt.

A consignment of 42,000 woolen outfits has been ordered from a firm of Berlin manufacturers by the Transvaal Government, cloaks for the army being included in the consignment

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

In the Senate Mr. Allen (Neb.) and Mr Butler (N. C.) announced their belief in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

It is explained that this Government in tendering its good offices to terminate the war in South Africa merely transmitted a request for peace terms from the Boers to Great Britain.

The House seated R. A. Wise (Rep.) in place of W. A. Young (Dem.) as Representative from the Second Virginia District.

The War Department acknowledged that General Joseph Wheeler has tendered his resignation as an officer of the Volunteer army.

In a suit to recover $127,000 taxes paid the Government during the war with Spain, the Sugar Trust seeks to test the constitutionality of the war tax law.

It is said that the passage of the Meat Inspection bill by the German Reichstag may lead to a trade war between the United States and Germany.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed in the Senate, an amendment offered by Mr. Hoar, proposing a pension former Queen Lilliuokalani of Hawaii being defeated.

Our Adopted Islands.

The camp at Cayay, Porto Rico, selected as the station of the Porto Rican battalion now in progress of organization, has been designated "Camp Henry."

A special Court designated as a Board has been appointed by General Otis to formulate a comprehensive system of civil government for the Philippine Islands.

Smallpox is common among the natives in the Philippines.

Japanese merchants and those dealing in Japanese goods in Honolulu, Hawaii, have protested against the action of the Board of Health in prohibiting the importation of certain Japanese foodstuffs.

The total customs receipts in Cuba for January were $1,511,094.

Wreckers recovered the safe of the Spanish destroyer Furor, near Santiago de Cuba, but it was seized by American officers, using an army tug.

Since the occupation of Porto Rico by the United States, 254 Spanish and 443 American vessels entered the ports.

Domestic.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of the President, to Hermanus Baer, a medical student. They will be married early next autumn, probably at the White House in Washington.

Western twine manufacturers are protesting against competition in their business from the Kansas State Penitentiary where a factory has been started.

The Philadelphia Grand Jury has decided that "Sapho" is not an immoral or obscene book.

Steamship bookings for Europe are now growing tremendously in volume. It is estimated that between April 1 and August 1 70,000 first cabin passengers will leave the port of New York.

Four times the doctors weighed the new baby of Mrs. Patrick Lavery, of Bridgeport, Conn., and each scale gave the same result—twenty-four and one-half pounds. It is a boy.

The town of Concord, Mass., has voted to appropriate $2500 for the celebration on the 19th of April next of the 125th anniversary of the Concord fight.

Inhalation of illuminating gas killed William L. Cochrane, twenty-four years old, in New York City. He was a son of former Judge Cochrane, of the Virginia Supreme Court.

The grip has assumed epidemic proportions in Boston. It has been eighteen years since the disease has been so general in the city.

The Attorney-General of Nebraska has sued the various railroads of the State for $2,000,000 penalties for violations of the Maximum Rate law.

David W. Reeves, the well-known band master, died at Providence, R. I., from paralysis after a short illness. He was fifty-two years old.

Major James Barroll Washington, a former Confederate soldier, died in Pittsburg, Penn., aged sixty-one. His great-grandfather was John Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington.

Ellen Duff, a mendicant, when searched at the city Lodging-House in New York City was found to have $11,000 deposited in banks.

N. L. Michael, Vice-President of the American Bank at Lima, Ohio, that was mysteriously robbed of $18,000 more than a year ago, was arrested charged with the robbery. Michael brands his arrest as blackmail.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth District of Indiana renominated Representative James E. Watson by acclamation.

The spring tide of immigration is now at its height. During the past week ending more than ten thousand immigrants landed at the Barge Office in New York City.

Labor troubles culminated in a riot at Thirty-sixth and Wallace streets, Chicago, William Schindler was shot in the breast by Joseph Watts. He will die. Six others were injured.

Foreign.

China has sentenced a monopoly promoter to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Bond, leader of the Opposition in the Newfoundland Legislature, has consented to take office.

Olive Schreiner's husband and some British sympathizers with the Boers were mobbed while dining in a restaurant at Scarborough, England.

It was stated in Paris that the French Government was willing to extend the time for the ratification of the commercial treaty with the United States if the latter requested it.

A cable from Johannesburg reports that the condition of the German group of gold mines in the Transvaal is satisfactory, and that the other groups have suffered only inconsiderably through the stoppage.

Major Francis, of the army of the republic, has discovered and reported to the President of Brazil a conspiracy to restore the monarchy. Many officers of the army are involved and will be arrested.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, introduced a bill embodying the commercial agreement with the United States.

George Clark and Scotty McKay, two American locomotive engineers, accused of having caused a railway wreck, have been in prison at Orizaba, Mexico, for ten months without trial and there is no early prospect of their cases being passed on by the local court.

The Reichstag, at Berlin, Germany, has passed the Coinage bill, which provides for the coinage of silver to the extent of fifteen marks per capita of the population.

The debt of the Danish West Indies to Denmark aggregates $3,216,000, which is quoted as a reason why the Islands ought not to be sold to the United States.

General Kitchener arrived at Victoria West, Cape Colony, to organize various columns for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, which is spreading in that district.

The Theatre Francais, the historic home of the Comedie Francaise in Paris, was destroyed by fire. Many art treasures were lost, and Mlle. Henriot, an actress, burned to death.

Fumes from surrounding factories are said to be causing a rapid crumbling of Westminster Abbey, in London.

Nearly $250,000 will be spent on the wedding of the Prince Imperial of Japan and numerous long-term prisoners will be pardoned.

Queen Natalie of Servia has cancelled her will drawn in favor of her son, King Alexander, through disgust at his acquiescence in the virtual dictatorship of his unprincipled father, Milan, and has drawn a new one, leaving her millions to the people of Servia and France.

At Guesen and in other towns in the province of Posen the police have been making house-to-house searches to obtain incriminating evidence in connection with the alleged Polish conspiracy.

General Pepin, former Governor of Santiago, Santo Domingo, headed a revolt against the present Government and state of siege was declared.

The Dowager Empress at Pekin, China received the wives of the foreign Ministers in audience. Both the Emperor and the new heir apparent to the throne were present.

The British Consulate at Bordeaux, France, was attacked by French student and others.

The coal and coke famine continues throughout Europe, although coke ovens are multiplying very rapidly.

Fifty millions in cash has been offered the Brazilian Government by the Bank of the Republic to release it of obligations amounting to $180,000,000.

PEACE APPEAL REJECTED.

Great Britain Will Not Assent to the Independence of the Boers.

OUR GOOD OFFICES ARE DECLINED

Offer of the United States Meets With Courteous Refusal—It Was Made at the Request of the Boers—British Government Will Settle the Terms of Peace to Their Own Satisfaction.

LONDON (By Cable).—In the House of Lords Tuesday, the premier, Lord Salisbury, read the British Government's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. The concluding sentence is as follows:

"Her Majesty's Government can only answer your honors' telegram by saying that they are not prepared to assent to the independence of either the South African Republic or the Orange Free State."

The United States Government, at the request of President Kruger and President Steyn, offered to the British Government its services as mediator, with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa, but the offer was declined.

No desire to interfere was shown in the representations made by the United States Government. The communications from Adelbert S. Hay, the United States consul at Pretoria, were transmitted and assurances were given that everything which the State Department at Washington could do in the interests of peace would be undertaken gladly.

The suggestion of mediation sprung from Pretoria, where Mr. Hay, with the other consuls, subsequent to the dispatch by Presidents Kruger and Steyn of their peace cable to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endeavor to enlist the good offices of their respective Governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear on Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer overtures. The efforts of all the European Powers' representatives in the Transvaal capital appear to have been fruitless, but the report of the United States consul was forwarded on Monday, from Washington to the United States embassy in London, with the proffer as before outlined. Mr. White, the charge d'affaires, presented them personally to Lord Salisbury, who received them cordially, but did not commit himself to any definite expression of opinion. Later Mr. White waited on Lord Salisbury and received the formal reply declining the offer.

As the Boer overtures had been answered to the effect that no propositions including the retention of the republics' independence could be considered, the presentation of the American offer was too late, but the Premier, apparently, deemed it a matter of sufficient importance to put himself on record with a formal answer.

ENGLAND'S ARMY IN AFRICA.

Its Strength Placed at 208,000 Men—Twenty Thousand Remounts Sent There.

LONDON (By Cable).—Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, announced in the House of Commons that when the Eighth Army Division arrived in South Africa there would be a total of 208,000 troops there.

After this division arrived no more troops would be sent except to fill vacancies. Mr. Wyndham added that 12,000 remounts had been sent to the British forces and that 8000 more were now on the way to South Africa. General Roberts is satisfied with the number of big guns he now has.

Trouble in Zululand.

LONDON (By Cable).—Trouble is expected between Chief Ogelequana and Chief Umbegase in British Zululand. The Boers are anxious that the chiefs should quarrel, and they are prepared to support the former, as is also the Swazi Queen. The Zulu King, however, upholds Umbegase.

Germany's Conditions.

BERLIN (By Cable).—It is semi-officially announced that when the Orange Free State and the Transvaal addressed to a number of the larger and smaller States a request for friendly mediation the German Government replied that it would willingly participate provided the essential condition of such mediation were present—namely, the certainty that both belligerents desired it.

War Loan Subscribed Ten Times.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the war loan had been over-subscribed ten times, the applications numbering 18,000.

General Joubert at Pretoria.

LORENZO MARQUES (By Cable).—General Joubert has arrived at Pretoria, South African Republic, to consult with the Government.

APPROPRIATION FOR STATE MILITIA.

Thirty-Six Adjutant-Generals Ask For an Increase From $400,000 to $2,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Adjutant-Generals of thirty-six States and Territories appeared before the House Committee on Militia to urge a larger annual appropriation for the militia. At present there is a standing annual appropriation of $400,000 for the militia which they want increased to $2,000,000 annually.

Those who spoke before the committee were Adjutant-Generals Barry, Nebraska; Lieutenant-Governor Gobin, Pennsylvania; Whiteman, New Mexico; Richards, Maine; Florida, South Carolina; Brandon, Alabama; Dalton, Massachusetts; Appleton, West Virginia; Royston, North Carolina; Overmeyer, Colorado; Beyers, Iowa; Stewart, Pennsylvania; Sackett, Rhode Island; Saunders, Maryland; Miller, North Dakota; Gore, Indiana; Case, Michigan, Gyer, Ohio; Gautanbein, Oregon.

As a result of the hearing Chairman Marsh introduced a bill increasing the annual appropriation to $2,000,000,000. It will probably be supported by the committee unanimously.

A Cable to Alaska Proposed.

A bill was introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Foster authorizing the construction by the Government of a cable from some point on the coast of the State of Washington to Cape Nome and other points in Alaska.

New Dangerous $5 Counterfeit.

Chief Wilke, of the Secret Service, has received a new counterfeit five-dollar silver certificate, series of 1896, check letter B, plate number 30. The note is printed from photo etched plates on paper with red and blue silk threads between.

May Not Boycott the Chinese.

Judge Knowles, of the United States Court, at Butte, Mont., has handed down a decision making permanent the injunction against labor unions and labor leaders that for years had prosecuted a boycott against the Chinese and all employers of the Chinese. It is understood that a claim for damages will be presented to the Federal Government by the Chinese Minister.

Lost Her Speech Through Fright.

Miss Susan McCaffrey, of Danville, Penn., lost her speech and cannot recognize anyone as a result of seeing a child killed by a trolley car in Scranton, Penn.

Woman Haters Form a Club.

Twenty-five young men of Delaware County, Ind., have filed articles of incorporation for a bachelors' club. In them the incorporators are solemnly pledged to adjure the society of women and to countenance in no way any recognition of the sex. The purpose of the unique organization is to establish the fact that woman's society is entirely unnecessary for man's happiness.

Congressman Cromer Renominated.

The Republican Convention for the Eighth Congress District met at Muncie, Ind., and renominated Congressman George W. Cromer by acclamation.

An Armistice in Kentucky.

After a conference between Adjutant-Generals S. Collier and Castleman at Frankfort, Ky., that resulted in an understanding being reached the Legislature adjourned. Governor Taylor will continue to act as Governor. Beckham will make no move toward obtaining possession of the State Buildings until after the Court of Appeals has decided the dispute. The Legislature has appropriated $100,000 for the use of Beckham in reorganizing the State militia.

Big Storm in the West.

All overland traffic was suspended at Vancouver, B. C., by snow and mud slides in the interior

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

12			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$	@	25
Firsts	24	@	24½
Thirds to seconds	20	@	23½
State—Thirds to firsts	20	@	24½
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	24
Imitation Creamery	18	@	21
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	19
Low grades	17	@	18½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	13	@	13¾
Small	13¾	@	13½
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	10
Full skims	4	@	4½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	—	@	17½
State and Penn	16¾	@	17
Western—Choice	—	@	16½
Southern	16½	@	16½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	21	@	26
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	2 15	@	2 20
Medium, 1899	—	@	2 10
Pea, choice, 1899	—	@	2 10
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 15	@	2 20
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 45	@	2 50
Yellow eye, 1899	2 30	@	2 35
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 50
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 22½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Greening, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	4 50
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	11 00	@	13 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Chickens, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Roosters, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	12
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	22	@	28
Chickens, State & Penn ₱ lb	11	@	14
Capons, Phila., ₱ lb	13	@	17
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Ducks, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Geese, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	13
1899, fair	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	13	@	13½
Common to fair	7	@	9
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	87½	@	90
Clover mixed	77½	@	80
Clover	72½	@	75
Straw—Long rye	70	@	77½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ₱ bag	1 65	@	1 75
Western, ₱ bag	1 65	@	1 75
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	75	@	1 12
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	90
Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier	1 50	@	4 00
String beans, ₱ crate	1 50	@	6 00
Peppers, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Beets, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 25
Egg plant, ₱ box	4 00	@	8 00
Celery, ₱ doz	15	@	60
Cauliflower, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	5	@	15
Carrots, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ basket	1 50	@	4 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Kale, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 65	@	3 80
Spring Patents	3 70	@	3 95
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	78¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	78¾
Corn—No. 2	44½	@	44¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	32
Track mixed	29	@	30½
Rye—Western	63½	@	64
State	58	@	59
Lard—City	—	@	5.90c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed	8	@	11½
Country dressed	7	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	4 50	@	5 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	7 50	@	8 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	5 35
Country dressed	5¾	@	7½

TOBACCO.

Western leaf has been selling in very moderate way only, but holders are firm and yield little if at all from prices that have been quoted for ten days or a fortnight past. Domestic seed leaf is decidedly quieter, but supplies remains in quite good position, and prices remain very steady. The reported sales include 250 cases 1898 Wisconsin Havana seed at 11@13; 100 do 1898 Zimmers at 14½c; 25 do 1898 New England Havana seed at 30@50c, and 100 do sundries at 6@16c. Foreign leaf is quieter, but enough business passes to keep prices steady. The sales reported include 300 bales Havana at 50@95c in bond, and 50 bales Sumatra at 70c@$1.50 in bond.

MAINE'S SHIPBUILDING BOOM.

Good Prospects For an Average Monthly Tonnage of 5000.

BANGOR, Me. (Special).—In the first two months of 1900 Maine yards have launched about 10,000 tons of new shipping, including the five-masted schooner Mary W. Bowen, the barges Iowa and Elkgarden, the five-masted schooner Helen W. Martin, and the steel tug No. 13 and No. 14, at Bath; the three-masted schooner Wellfleet, at Rockland, and the four-masted schooner Henry S. Weller, at Phippsburg.

It is now considered probable that the rate of 5000 tons a month on new shipping will be maintained, if not exceeded, during the remainder of the year. The run of orders is for large vessels—five and six masters of 2000 to 2500 tons. They are designed for the coal-carrying trade, which has grown exceedingly profitable. Many small schooners were also launched this year or are on the stocks. The age of the square-rigged vessels, the ship, bark, or barkentine, which not long ago was thought to be forever past, seems to be returning. It is asserted that owing to the cost of coal the tramp steamers must soon abandon certain long-distance trades to the sailing ship.

MORE COTTON PLANTING

Indicated by Largely Increased Sale of Fertilizers in the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C. (Special).—The sale of fertilizers this year is nearly one-half more than last year. The inference is that the acreage of cotton has been increased proportionately. Hard freezes have injured small grain, of which there was an increased acreage. Farmers, inspired by prevailing prices, are turning back to cotton. All available land will be planted.

The income from the twenty-five cents per ton tax on fertilizers for the present year to date is but $2345 short of the income for all of last year. The total number of tons sold last year was 264,496, while this year's sales are estimated at 391,675, nearly a half more.

Canada's Mineral Production.

The Geological Survey has issued a summarized statement of the mineral production of Canada in 1899. The figures, which, in some cases, are not based on complete returns, and are subject to revision, show a value of $47,275,512.

The Grain the Farmers Hold.

According to the official statistics of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, the farmers of this country on March 1 still held 158,700,000 bushels of wheat, 773,700,000 bushels of corn and 290,900,000 bushels of oats.

Business, Trade and Industry.

There is a rather better distribution of hardware, both light and heavy, at many points.

Barring damage by fly Prime says wheat crop is in better condition than at this date for several years.

Reports of cutting of railroad rates are numerous, but the movement of staples and the aggregate earnings themselves would seem to point to much of this cutting being unnecessary.

The South planting preparations absorb attention, but business is reported fair notwithstanding, and the general outlook is encouraging, in view of the fact that cotton is above nine cents at every Southern market.

The cotton crop movement continues quite heavy, notwithstanding advices that there is no more cotton left at the South.

French sardines promise to be very high the coming season. The pack last year was a short one and the supply is about exhausted. The coming pack is an uncertain quantity.

Many factories in towns and cities of the upper Illinois valley are idle on account of the almost unprecedented floods. Much damage was done in that section by ice to industrial plants and private property.

A rumor is current on the coast to the effect that the canned fruit combine has secured control of certain heretofore independent brands with which to meet any cuts that may be made by the outside packers.

Age Told by Teeth.

"Men's age can be told by their teeth as accurately as horses," said a Frankford bookkeeper over his luncheon of pie. "I have found this out by my intercourse with salesmen. They come into the office, stand at the little counter, and, when the propietor is not in they entertain me a weary while with accounts of their business skill and merited success. Having nothing to do, I watch their mouths—their mouths that cannot be stationary. Up to the age of twenty-eight, I have learned, a man's mouth closes and opens like a child's, and what teeth are displayed are the upper ones. At thirty the lower lip becomes loose, and the lower teeth are as much shown as the upper teeth. At thirty-two the tops, or edges, of the lower teeth are blunt, but they are still white. At thirty-four the upper teeth don't show at all; the lower ones' edges then are a pale brown. And so on, as the years go by, the lower lip droops more and more, the lower teeth become shorter, and their edges grow blunter, thicker and darker. I have often wondered why it is that the lower teeth wear down in this way, while the upper ones don't do it; and why only the upper front teeth decay."—Philadelphia Record.

Why 1900 is Not a Leap Year.

Many are puzzled by the fact that, although the old test "divide by four without a remainder" applies to the present year, yet 1900 is not a leap year. Julius Cæsar is responsible for the variation. Finding that the solar "year" occupied about 365¼ days, he decided that it would be better to add an entire day to the year in every fourth revolution of the earth around the sun, but as the "quarter" day was approximate, being actually five hours and a little less than forty-nine minutes, there would be a gain in the course of a century of nearly a day. That being the case, he further ordained that in order to prevent the calendar year from getting too far in advance of the solar an occasional leap year should be "skipped," and it is 1900's turn.

The Reindeer in Alaska.

Lieutenant Jarvis, of the revenue marine service, who has recently returned from Alaska, commends with the highest praise the Rev. Sheldon Jackson's plan of introducing reindeer into Alaska. Dr. Jackson has had to suffer a great deal of ridicule in this regard, but Lieutenant Jarvis says that it is the most important movement ever undertaken by the Government in that part of the world, because reindeer are the only animals that can live and flourish in that country, and are invaluable for their milk, for food, for their fur as clothing and as beasts of burden.—Indianapolis News.

A Strange Coincidence.

By a strange coincidence the bronze Spanish cannon which was presented to the city of Bangor through the influence of Congressman Boutelle was mounted in front of the custom house building on its own birthday, February 9. On the breech is engraved the date of its make—February 9, 1787—which was just 113 years before the gun was mounted in Bangor.—Philadelphia Record.

Electrical Advertising Device.

A patent has been issued for a new electrical device. It is proposed to sink in the pavement a glass disk to be lighted at night from below. The modifications of this are easily imagined.

Woman's Capacity For Believing.

A woman will believe anything if you tell it to her at the right time, and disbelieve anything if you tell it to her at the wrong time.—New York Press.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day, to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A Colorado girl died from the effects of a cake walk in a rag-time contest.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The propr